sake of the corps

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. American Institute - Barnan's Great Show. Maille Booth's Theotre - The Post's Bevelge. Booth's Theorem - the Fasts Reveny.

If you Opera Houses - Area Art.
Chickering, Hall - Miss Kate Field.
Buly's New Theorem - the hopal Middy.
Fifth Avenue Theorem - Seatt of Oak.
Grand Opera House - Fastnon.
Haverly's Theorem - Walve Bedott. Roster & Mlal's Garden Courert Mad ann Aquater Thruster (Jary) Ricks, Miblo's Garden Mission Mission & New York Aquation Athletic Sports, Olympic Thruster - Inguise. Park Theotre - Little Is belive

Standard Ibentre-Miles. Ban Francisco Minstrets-Bootle's Pirates Theatre Comique Malligan tour i Suprise.
Tony Partor's Theatre Vailet, Mallice,
Union Sq. ner Theatre Vailet, Tracorphant.
Wellack's The tree-To Marry or Not to Marry. Windsor Theatr- A Celebrated Case Advertising Rates.

large type, 90 cents, and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

Weater -50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Voice of Connecticut.

Four months ago Connecticut would have been placed among the States that were certain to send a delegation to the Republican National Convention unanimously in favor of the nomination of Gen. GRANT. It was alleged that Mr. BLAINE had only a meagre following in the State, and it was known that Sherman's supporters were made up of the deadheads in two or three little sham Custom Houses. Mr. Wash-BURNE had not then been mentioned in the Connecticut canvass, and Mr. EDMUNDS had not been dreamed of.

On Wednesday the Republicans hold their State Convention. According to a custom which dates back nearly to the time of the Saybrook Piatform, every city, town, and hamlet sent representatives, thus bringing into full play the great diversity of opinion in the party in regard to Presidential candidates. The best information from all sources shows that of the twelve delegates to Chigago five prefer BLAINE, four are for Edmunds, and three for Washburne. It is possible that GRANT is the second choice of one, while in some remote contingency SHERMAN might get one. But, according to the best estimate of the intelligent correspondent of our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, whose leanings toward GRANT are plainly perceptible, the following is a correct statement:

5 GRANT ... 4 Total

Four of the New England States have now spoken. The tally stands thus: BLAING ...

Massachusetts and New Hampshire will hold their Conventions at an early day. When the returns are all in GRANT may have obtained five or six of the eighty delegates that stalwart New England will send to Chicago.

Fraudulent Pensions.

The present charge on the Treasury for pensions is sixty millions of dollars. It exceeds by ten millions one-half of the annual interest on the public debt, and is nearly one-half the cost of running the machine of government, on the basis of the regular expenditures. Such figures may well excite serious attention, because they are the growth of years of reckless appropriations, and also because bills are now pending before Congress which, if passed, would swell this enormous aggregate many millions more. We pay six times as much for pensions as England does, and about eight times as much as France or Gelmany does.

There are now, in round numbers, a quarter of a million of pensioners on the rolls, and the stock is increasing daily. Perhaps there is no branch of the public service in which frauds are so constant and common | the 7th of April of the same year. as in this. They have been estimated by of the total. According to a recent report of 1877, 1878, and 1879. Of this number eight hundred and sixty-six-more than two-thirdswhatever, but yet drew from the Treasury nearly a million of dollars. The remainder were entitled to pensions when they were allowed, but continued to collect them after their right had been forfeited by remarriage

and by other causes under the law. In the test cases, taken by the committee of the Senate for investigation, it was found that five hundred claimants had filed 4,498 affidavits and certificates, 3,170 of which were false, and 16 of them were forgeries. Of the false affidavits 380 were traced to officers of the regular army, who are still wearing their epaulettes, and are rather proud of their perjuries.

Experience has shown that these frauds are systematically organized, and the prosecution of such claims has become a business in many parts of the country. It could not be carried on so extensively or successfully without collusion in the Pension Office, and in fact such collusion was proven by an inquiry ordered because the testimony of corrupt partnership was overwhelming. With that exposure there was a relapse of indifference, and the system was renewed even more effectively than it had existed before this crime was detected.

Both parties are afraid to touch the pensions, or to explore the frauds vigorously, from the dread of being misrepresented and put in a talse position. This is particularly true of the Democratic side in the Senate and House of Representatives, where the majorities are mostly made up from the South. The Republicans claim to be the peculiar friends of the pensioners, and utilize that pretension by voting the largest appropriations, in order to get support at home. They seem not to be disturbed at all If five or more millions a year are stolen from the Treasury for the benefit of a Ring

of professional perjurers and forgers. Thus, between the timidity of one party and the treachery of the other, the Treasury is plundered of millions, and the taxpayers are saddled with a heavy burden, not a dime of which goes into the pockets of honest pensioners, who indeed are subjected to suspicton and to hardships when prosecuting hast claims, in consequence of these fraudulent practices. These facts, and others still more astounding, are susceptible of proof, but no effort worthy of the name is made to stop the giaring abuses. The great business before Congress is President-making, and not useful legislation.

The Ute Bill in the Senate.

In making his agreement with sundry men of the Ute nation, Mr. CARL SCHURZ seems to have violated the spirit, if not the letter, of the law of 1871, directing that no more treaties should be struck with Indian tribes; but the great objection goes not against the form of the compact, but against its substance

and the means by which it was extorted.

voluntarily give up 12,000,000 acres for the of truth and justice, ideas which came to Board so constituted that its exampathies would an annuity of twelve and a half dollars a end? Yet this is the agreement which, with a promise of money to supply farm houses and farm tools, Mr. Schuzz made with a few Indians whom he treated as the

accredited representatives of the Ute nation. Were the Ute title doubtful, there might be some pretence that they should give up nineteen-twentieths of their land in order to be confirmed in the remainder. But their legal ownership of the 12,000,000 acres is as strong as their ownership of the 600,000 can ever be. Even Commissioner HAYT, in broaching this project, said: "Let it be fully understood that the Ute Indians have a good and sufficient title to 12,000,000 acres of land in Colorado; that the be theirs by solemn treaties." Elsewhere he spoke of the "absolute and indefeasible right of these Indians to 12,000,000 acres in Colorado."

But the treaties which acknowledged the Ute title to this land did more; they provided annuities in food and clothing. And without these annuities, which were the cheap price of valuable concessions, the Indians would have been well off, for, as Commissioner HAYT remarks, "the Ute country at present abounds in game." With a country healthy and full of game, exactly suited to the roaming life they like, and supplemented by Governmental annuities, they had no motive for this new agreement, which accordingly must be exacted from

them by fraud or force. That both fraud and force have been used s well known. The process began by the HAVES Administration withholding from them the \$25,000 annuity pledged under the BRUNOT treaty; and when Mr. HAYT was asked why it had not been paid or invested for the benefit of the Utes, he said that it had been concluded that the money would be very useful in the future to pay the expense of moving them from that land to which he had already declared their title indefeasible. Schurz's present agreement coolly puts in this money, wrongfully withheld, as part of the new consideration. Meanwhile its non-payment had embittered the Utes with a sense of injustice. .

But merely withholding the money be longing to them would not bring on the needed crisis. Miners and prospectors were allowed to encroach on the Indian reservation, in violation of the treaty. The guaranteed protection of the troops was not furnished; and an agent was sent who tried to force the Indians to farm work, ran his plough over lands where they grazed their stock, and answered their protests by calling in troops to put them in irons. Then came the outbreak, on which alone is based not protect the Indians in their treaty rights were posted among the Utes, and kept there all winter, to begin war this spring unless the 12,000,000 acres are given up, while a few chiefs, brought to Washington, have been induced to betray their tribe by personal presents and promises, some of which are expressed in the treaty itself.

This is the real case now before Congress further illustrated by the evidence this body has had of the shameful withholding altogether of the food, blankets, and tents due by treaty, or the supply of half rations at a point where the White River Utes had to walk 175 miles to get them. The 4,000 Utes are now to be penned up in little farms, without consideration for their needs or their rights, simply because white men want the Indian reservation.

Channing and Chalmers.

Three weeks before the celebration of the centenary of CHANNING, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of another of the great divines and religious teachers of the earlier part of this century was commemorated at Edinburgh. It was the centenary of THOMAS CHALMERS, who was born in Fifeshire on the 17th of March, 1780, while CHANNING first saw the light at Newport on

The life work of both men was begun in up preaching in a little Scotch parish, and the Senate, twelve hundred and fifty-two in June Channing was ordained as pas pensioners were dropped from the rolls in | tor of the Federal Street Church in Boston, whose pulpit he subsequently made a famous and memorable. Tweive years were never entitled to receive any pension after, removing to Glasgow, Chalmers speedily became the most popular preacher in Scotland, fairly took the town by storm, and his published sermons were known to all who read our language. In 1815 the Unitarian controversy separated Channing from the orthodox party of the Congregational ists, and in 1843 CHALMERS led in the estab lishment of the Free Church of Scotland, as the result of the revolt against the civil restraints imposed on the Church by the Establishment.

The period of active and conspicuous publie labor was therefore the same for both men, and both were in the harness up to the time of their death. It was in August, 1842. that CHANNING preached one of his most famous and representative sermons, that at Lenox on the anniversary of the emancination in the West Indies; and he died only two months after. CHALMERS was defending the Free Church becore a Parliamentary committee in the earlier part of the month at whose close he died - May, 1847.

But the two men, working simultaneously

and with equal enthusiasm, though in different ways, for the same general purposethe elevation of the religious spirit and moral sentiment of their time-were totally unlike in their intellectual characteristics. The tone of CHALMERS's intellect was eminently practical, while the mind of CHAN-NING was of the poetic cast. CHANNING, too, was a man who carried about a weak body, whose frequent ailments made him almost a confirmed invalid and gaused his intellectual labors to be physically depressing and exhaustive. But CHALMERS was a vigorous Scotchman, capable of an extraordinary amount of work, both physical and intelled tual. He was a man of the most methodical habits, and his literary productivity is attested by the thirty volumes of his writings. He was not merely a preacher. He was also an unremitting parish worker-which CHAN-NING never was-personally visiting families and organizing schools and reformatory movements, and giving special attention to the elevation of the condition of the poor. Moreover, in the chair of moral philosophy of St. Andrew's, and of theology in Edinburgh, he did an enormous amount of vigorous and original intellectual work. He was the object of the ardent admiration of the young men of Scotland, and won a high place as a political economist, leaving his mark on the thought of his time in many

In writing of this remarkable man on the occasion of the CHALMERS centenary, Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of him as one of nature's nobles. "I do not mean merely his rich and glowing eloquence," said Mr. GLADSTONE, but his warrior grandeur, his unbounded hilanthropy, his strength of purpose, his mental integrity, his absorbed and absorb-

ng earnestness." But CHANNING and CHALMERS were alike Can it be protended that the Utos would in their supreme enthusiasm for their ideas | doubt the justice of the decision arrived at by a | purposes within a year.

sake of retaining 600,000 acres out of it, and the one in a poole beauty and elevation, paturally lead it to sacrifice the negro for the while for the other they were a more practical and concrete shape.

Mr. Stephens Lends a Helping Hand to

Mr. Tilden. Strangely enough, several months have elapsed since the press of the country was flooded with telegrams to the effect that Mr. A. H. STEPHENS of Georgia was very low, with but slight hopes of his recovery. These were followed in a few days by the announcement that he had unexpectedly railied; and still later by the gratifying intelligence that he had been restored to his usual state of health.

We are not surprised, considering how threadbare the old plan was worn, that Mr. land they occupy has been acknowledged to | Stephens has hit upon a new way for gratifying his almost insatiable passion for keeping himself before the public. He has extended a helping hand toward Mr. TILDEN in the only way in which he could do that gentleman any good, to wit, by declaring himself opposed to Mr. TILDEN's renomina-

tion. Mr. STEPHENS'S only embarrassment will lie in the difficulty of making himself believed. Every one knows that he crowned his loud-mouthed professions of devotion to the Union, which he had been piling heavenhigh through long years, by eagerly accepting the post of Vice-President in the Confederacy.

It was previously understood that the person who was President of the Confederacy while STEPHENS was Vice-President-one JEFFERSON DAVIS by name-was opposed to Mr. TILDEN'S nomination.

If it is really true, as is so often reported, that Mr. TILDEN spends barrels of money in politics, he could well afford to pay a large sum as an inducement to Messrs. Davis and STEPHENS to traverse the whole country and deliver public denunciations of his candidacy.

Mr. Husted Trying to Make a Horse Drink.

It is a very homely, very old, and very familiar maxim that one man may lead a horse to water, but ten men cannot make him drink; and yet Mr. HUSTED seems never to have heard it. He has the fullest confidence in the power of the Legislature to make a horse drink. At all events, he thinks that allopathic physicians may be compelled by law to consult with homocopaths.

Legislation on such a subject as this would be not only inoperative, but ridiculous. It should be left to regulate itself. True science is bound to win its way, and needs no help from legislation. Homocopathy may be all right; it may be partially this plot of spoliation. The troops that did | right and in part wrong; or it may be wholly wrong. Whatever it may be, it is sure to find its own level if left to itself.

We have too much legislation. The attempt to regulate all the affairs of life by law can never be successful, and must always be mischievous.

If the Ute question is unsatisfactorily set tled, it will not be from lack of talk, for a score of speeches a day are being made upon it in the Senate. Yesterday's debate was as uninteresting as it was long. The House spent almost the entire session in a dispute between Democrats and Republicans as to whether it

or milk : the use of coloring matter in articles of food; the sale of oleomargarine as butter, or in tubs with the word butter on them; the export of oleomargarine; the use of any fat except caul fat of healthy beef in manufactured food; the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine except under supervision of the National Board of Health. So the war between dairy and fat factory is growing desperate.

It appears from the statements of the Methodist ministers that there is a percentage of "dead wood" in their churches—that is, if we catch the meaning of the reverend men, that a percentage of the total membership which they report, year by year, to the Conference, has no real existence, more or fewer members having backslidden and gone back to the frivolities of the world. Yet truthfulness is as admirable a virtue in preachers as in laymen.

The Ann Arbor-comet, with a tail three minutes long, will be a welcome visitor to the vine growers, if a portentous one to some other people. The old superstitions about comets as the messengers of disaster, and particularly of impending wars, pestilences, and famines, still hold their sway over many minds, and these will be doubly alarmed at the sighting not only of a comet by Dr. Gould in Buenos Ayres, but of another by Mr. Schangagers in Michigan. However, only comets visible to the unaided eye count in the way of portents; and besides, as comet years are considered good ones for vines, the vine dressers at least will be satisfied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOL: As the resolt of an argument between the writer and a friend, a her line been made, to be decided by This Sus, as to whether it was a shark or a whale that, according to the flutiew text of the fluid, as allowed Josas. The train-lations from the original text differ.

It is grievous that any reader of THE SUN should fall into the foolish habit of betting. In this case neither of the disputants wins or oses, since the Hebrew word means simply a "The Lord had prepared a great fish" is the literal rendering, and all other translations rest solely upon conjectures, more or less plausible, of the translators, Bochast and CALMET favor the theory that this great fish was of the shark species; ANTON suggests that it may have been a dead whale; Bishop Inns thought it was a live whale, and that JONAH lodged in a cavity of its throat; CHABLES TAYLOR argued that the fish wasn't a fish at all, but a life preserver; and LESS put out the hypothesis that Jonan was picked up by a ship that had a buge fish for its figurehead. But these are merely guesses.

A military Board of Inquiry will to-day be gin an investigation as to the facts of the alleged outrage upon Cadet WHITTAKER. It is to be hoped that all of the facts will be elicited and made public. This is due to the public as well as to the corps of cadets, upon whom, if WHIT TAKER'S wounds were not self-inflicted, the afTARIFF PROSPECTS IN CONGRESS.

The retirement of MERRITT, yesterday morning, reduced the squad of racing pedestrians to eight walkers and JAYBEE. All day long HART, the Bostonian from Hayti, struggled for the leadership with Dobler, who has already walked up to find himself famous. Grim and persistent in pursuit of them, and specially of HART, whom he is said to object to being chocolate-hued, or off color, strode PEGRAM. HOWARD again showed his strong staying powers; and it is worth noting that these four are the same whose build at the outset showed them to be the most stalwart general athletes, as contrasted with the various long men, thin men, and light men, who might have hoped for better results had not the pace been

Illustrious dogs are already booked in unprecedented numbers for the coming bench show, although the entries do not close until the 12th. They include the renowned red Irish setter Elcho, sire of the famous Joe, Jr., who ran against Giadstone last December; Faust, the St. Louis liver-and-white \$1,250 pointer; Bow, Clytie, Zeal, Lassie, Jessamine, and Keswick, also famous St. Louis pointers, who went into training for the show on March 10; Croxtoth, a recent arrival, winner at the Derby field trials; a \$3,000 pair of Leopherg dogs, owned by a Philadelphienne; Roderick, own brother to that great Count Windem, for whom \$3,750 has been offered by cable, so that he may be fetched to the show: Bob and Grouse, the great Gordon setters; Tarquin, Sir W. VERNER'S wondrous buil terrier; Franco and Bolf, the St. Bernards, the latter the very image of his distinguished relative, Barry of St. Gotthard; Lofty, the English setter, and Bess, Floss, Blue Bell, and Lady Gordon, renowned setter bitches; Mrs. Robinson's pug. Puggie; Duchess, who took the special prize in the last New York show; ex-Judge Thoy's boar bound, claimed to be better than even Satan, now dead, who in his lifetime took 35 prizes: Barney and Judy, water spaniels, the former the winner of 100 first prizes; Marco and Diana, the tiger-striped Uim dogs; Psycho and Pingo, out of Bhoda itter sister to Ranger; Lars, Lou, Lion, Raff, Ray, Rose, Ailson, Abbess, Blossom, Byron, Cleopatra, Clymont, Cremorne, Trimbush, Fairy, Druid, Nero, Nina, Minka, Mike, Pearl, Wellington, and Queen Mab—these and such as these are to be in the canine convocation.

At Fond du Lac, in the State of Wisconsin, on Wednesday, Sing Yan, naturalized American citizen, cast his first vote. Some timid persons look on this bequeued, smiling SING YAN, as he glides up to the polls, with dislike, fearing lest he may presently multiply a thousand and a million fold, get the balance of power, crowd out the native politicians as he has crowded out the San Francisco washerwomen, get up Presi-dential booms for this or that favorite mandarin, introduce the study of Confuctus into the publie schools, and play the mischief with our institutions generally. Meanwhile Sing Yan drops his ballot into the box.

The Opera Di Camera.

Those who fail to hear the two pretty operettas that are now being presented at the ou Opera House, on Brondway, will miss witnessing one of the most refined and pleasing entertainments at present offered in this city. We took occasion to commend this enterprise of parlor opera when it was initiated a week since, for, in spite of the many drawbacks that attended the first night's representation, it was very clear that the material was there to give assurance of excellent results. Since then everything has improved. The actors are at ease in their parts and thoroughly familiar

of the 1st instant contains one column and a third about my brother O d. P.P. ix B. E. Bertrand and myself, in connexion with some land transactions with a band of Pottawatomie Indians in Mexico. The memorial from which year correspondent copied his statements is a manufactured document, submitted to Congress by the getter up of it an irresponsible adventurer named Painer. This memorial presented to and referred by the House to the Committee on Indian affairs purports to be a copy of an organial, the question naturally arises, why was not the original presented? It there is one in existence, it certainly would have been done. He that as it may every statement made in the preteion are alward, Antirocous falsohoods so far as they refer to my brother Mr. Bertrantl and myself, and is evidently a piece of spite on the part of Painer in relatiation for my detection and existence of a fraint be attempted on the Commissioner of Indian affairs by which he purposed to rob these same Indians. The Indian Positive are in the reference of the substantial of the proposed to rob these same Indians. The Indian Positive are in the fremework of the substantial part of the remperature of the substantial part of the remperature of the proposed to make the proposed to the remperature of the proposed to make the proposed to the remperature of the proposed to make the proposed to the remperature of the proposed to make the proposed to memorial presented to and referred by the floure to

brother and mayed have been mancrously circumous through the piece.

Every member of congress can acquit me of the charge of being a body ist now or here todore, wair correspondent also digs, its my troubles while Decreeper of the Heage. I can set be all that by referring to the Reson Loui nasced at the same accision twithout dissent that the same accision twithout dissent their sarrificed me through meaniness and covariety—which declares that I had "done nothing reflecting upon my character as a gentleman and man of home"—see Cangressional Record, 2d Session 40th Concress June 19.

Those you will as no act of instice and fair plus give this letter the same circulation in Tax Sus you have the unsupported standers of my brother and myself.

Washistoros, April 3.

A Funeral in a Hurricane.

Washington, Pa., April 6.—There was an exciting time near Claysville, this county, yesterday. As the body of Mrs. Ibbis Miller was being conveyed to its last resting place, and while the funeral cortege was wending its way across the farms of Robert and Caraon Noble, a terrific had and wind storm came up. Car riages were lifted from the ground, and a bugge, which had been raised a veral times, was thrown violently against a fence, one of the occupants of B Abererouther had been raised several times, was thrown violently against a trine, due of the occupants, c. B. Abercombie, being caught between the fune and the wheels. White in this prediction and the was strong by a dying rad, and badly burfa should the head, butti is thought not seriously. A large into, blown from one of the surrounding trees, sell between the borses and Mr. Abercombie's bugs, sell between the borses and Mr. Abercombie's bugs, with the best of the surrounding trees, sell between the base time to rain away. Many of the carriages had to be held down to prevent them from empositing until the storm had abeted. The scene was an exciting one. Women and cultifren were crying and sevening at the top of their voices, and hats and bounds were flying in all directions.

The Use of Troops at the Polls.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The House adjourned last evenum just after so additional section had been proposed to the Army bull forbidding the use of the army as a police force at the polis. Objection was raised to

A Queer Story from Jersey.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I saw a citer in The Sew of April on matted cate. I have a male Maltese cut that has seven toes on the front feet and six toes on the hind feet. I have a gray and Multi-se no signoca of the first text. I have a gray and Mails so sized that has six those on all of its feet, or twenty four rail. I have a sheep with two tess, six on the troot text of lone on the final text. I have a horse with with offer for. If any reader of Tirk Sox has minuted with same text place in the leaf from 1869.

McArks, N. J., April 7.

Peter Liswood.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan has not only given fair seriously reflects. It is regretted that the whole Board as well as WHITTAKER'S counsel should be West Point graduates for it it is should be West Point graduates, for if it is found by the Board that Warttaken was his own mutilator, many sekeptical persons will be haggiven a quarter of a milion dollars for charitable

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- As the Committee of Wars and Means stands, there is little prospect of any measure for a general revision of the tariff being reported at this session which the House would accept as reflecting the sense

of the majority. With the interest on an enormous public debt the pensions, which have grown to be one of the most formidable items in the budget, and the regular expenditures, free trade, in the sense of closing the Custom Houses, is impracticable. To meet these obligations, revenue from imports is indispensable, and as long as they continue to exist, no matter how the tariff may be adjusted, the manufacturing interests are sure of a degree of protection.

This proposition will hardly be disputed. But there ought to be, and, with a proper dispo-sition, there is no real difficulty in revising the present tariff, so as to remove the incongruities and to curtail the monopolies that now disfigure it, which were piled on by special legislation during and since the close of the civil war, by the votes and the volces of interested and seifled members of Congress.

No therough reform is to be expected from the Ways and Means Committee; but the House can do what was done when the duty on quinine was taken off. The proposition of Mr. Towns-hend on Monday last, to put salt, printing type, printing paper, and the chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper on the free list, indicated to a certain extent the feeling of the House. It required two-thirds to suspend the rules, which could not be obtained; but the vote showed a majority of thirty-two, and of the negatives about ten per cent, only were from the Democratic side. mostly Pennsylvanians, with a few scattering. There were one hundred absentees, of whom but eight pairs were recorded, leaving eightyfour to be accounted for.

This test was only the first experiment. It

will be renewed and pushed until a square up and down vote on the merits of this repeal can be had. Tariff reform is one of the questions of the immediate future which can no longer be postponed or dodged. As it now stands, the Republicans are, in the main, for high protection, and the Democrats, with some exceptions, range on the side of revision, reduction, and reform. After the coming Presidential election the politics of the country can no longer be run on sectional lines. Material issues will then divide parties, and there is a fair prospect of their reconstruction on a better basis than now ex-

GRANT IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Significance of his Protracted Stay in that City.

New ORLEANS, April 6 .- There seems to be significance attached to Grant's protracted stay here, extending beyond the bounds of hos pitality. The reception is tinged daily with more of a political light. Were the honors he receives tendered exclusively by prominent Republicans, it would be pronounced a party ovation to a party chief. But they come almost exclusively from leading Louisiana Democrats, and from some who have figured prominently in national polities. These demonstrations may be prompted solely by a proverbial hospitality or may spring from patriotic motives. They are very enthusiastic for such. For instance, at a dimer given the ex-President by two hundred leading citizens of New Orleans last evening, the significant tenst, "To our next President, whoever he may be," was applianted

President, whoever he may be," was applanted to the echo. Grant was repeatedly eulogized as the father of the jetties and suggestively as the patron of internal improvements yet to come. He will make a special examination of the levees in a few days.

By some obtuse process of reasoning many capitalists of this city hold the national Democracy responsible for the desolation now being caused in the fairest portion of Louisiana by three large crevases. Others loudly express themselves as diagnated with the Democratic party for the alleged cowartipe of Democratic

almost the entire session in a dispute between Democrates and Republicans as to whether it was in order to attach to the Army bill a clause withholding appropriations for the expenses of treeps used as a police force at the polis. It being decided that such a clause is in order, general debate is to be had upon it. The question involves one of the issues of the extra session.

The Hartford Courant asserts that there is but one man on the Connecticut delegation to Chicago who is "positively for BLAIKE," The Courant is understood to be a heavy stock holder in the Ebbuxhs boom.

Though surrounded by his seeds and his potate burse, Le Duc does not forget that he was one a man of war; and, lest anybody else should forget it, he has had himself fainted on a horse, winning the battle of Lookout Mountain, and has put the work of art on show in the Corrown Gaillers. Y. Vot that flery varrior was willing to settle down to the cultivation of tea, and has pour the work of art on show in the Corrown Gaillers. Y. Vot that flery varrior was willing to settle down to the cultivation of tea, and has now a bill before Congress and to the relation of the sealed of border Congress to establish a tea farm, to which he would perhape consent to retire when the sands of his official life are run out, Le Duc is the American Cincinnatus, and has put the work of art on show in the Corrown Gaillers. Y. Vot that flery varrior was willing to settle down to the cultivation of tea, and has now a bill before Congress to establish a tea farm, to which he would perhape consent to retire when the sands of his official life are run out, Le Duc is the American Cincinnatus, and has put the work of art on show in the Corrown Gaillers. Y. Vot that flery warrior was will make the consultant and has put the work of art on show in the Corrown Gaillers. Yet, the three proposed to the consultant of the second of the consultant of the second of the consultant of the co his must is equally fresh, bright, and original it is in Sullivan's manner without being in the least an imitation, and it e-ritainly will bear comparison with his work of the same character, as, for example, his "Trial by Jury."

Ex-Dearkeeper Polk Justifies Himself.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The Sun of the istinstant contains one column and a third about my brother O it. Plack R is Bestrand and myself, in cosmologies. cessity, and that at the rates which have pre-vailed during the past year, they were barely getting back the cost of labor and materials, leaving nothing for repairs to their works, much less for dividends on the capital invested. Under the new arrangement they think they will be embled to furnish a better quality of gas at the same time that they make money for their stockholders. The news has naturally caused a rise in gas stocks.

\$180,000 for the New Jersey School Fund. A check for \$130,000 has been paid by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to State Treasurer Wright of New Jersey for the riparian grant which was

The Republicans All Left Out.

There are about forty Republican voters in the Fourth Ward of Bayonne, N. J., and as none of them will serve as an election officer, that position is filled in every case he a Democrat. Vesterday afternoon one of the Republicans called on City Attoriosy Chemens, and compounds that the decision is Anard, which met on Fine-day. had defined insert all of the Republicans of the ward. The law requires that the register last of the pre-vant. The law requires that the register last of the pre-ainended the poll list. It so happened that none of the Republicans manes was on the flat. The case will prob-ably be taken into court.

A Suicide's Insurance.

John G. Broughton of Bloomfield, N. J., as sobstituted trustee, such in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace, to recover \$10,000 from the Manhattan Lite Insurance Company on a policy issued to lattice Fermion in June, 1864. The policy provided that in case of the dark by since of the insured person it was to be such and void. Mr. Fergason took his own its instead of the instance of the dark 1870. The lexitionity of the plaintiff was that he was made at the time be killed himself. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$11,384.

The Canada Fishery Award.

OTTAWA, April 8 .- The House of Commons re mained in session until 6 o'clock this morning, detailing the question of the distribution among the various provinces of the fishery award. Sir John A. McDonaid's amendment declares that the portion of the fishery award paid ever to Canada constitutionally and of right

Prof. Raymondt Rosshi's Report on the Big Jebosapaut Mine. From the Graphe's

There is undoubtedly a mine bere if the ore bedy shed only. The gaugue reck is tavorable to the extended on the gaugue reck is tavorable to the extended of our and the special pring seams of schistors show as undoubted tendency to productiveness in rock, which may be so bearing.

White I retrain from pronouncing with certainty on the hig debosophat nine still largue that as great expectations regarding the yield of his vein may be minimal the control of the rock 8.8. E. and the direction of all the days and angles show thus to be a true lead, and as such listle to runb see. Above all things, the ground should be thorough the hondess rock which can be found. If water through the hondess rock which can be found. If water be encountered it should be pumped only. If the rock prove rich the interest with the valuable. If it prove very child the interest in mind that if it is necessary to sink deep out the vein the total mats be penaltated further than Hot.

Too True ! From a Recent Lecture Roam Talk by H. W. Beecher. I know a good deal about myself that you do not know

THE GREAT CENTRAL SYNDICATE.

The Sale of the Last of the 350,000 Share that were Bought of Mr. Vanderblit.

Dresel, Morgan & Co. in their capacity as head of the syndicate formed early last winter purchase New York Central and Hudson River stock from William H. Vanderbilt, notified their associates yesterday that the last of the 350,000 shares of stock which they had purchased had been sold. A final accounting between the members of the syndicate will be had at once, after which each will receive back the money that he contributed toward making the purchase, together with his share of the profits. This will be the conclusion of the largest transaction of its kind among individuals. The amount paid Mr. Vanderbilt will, it

is said, aggregate in round numbers \$42,-

How much of the stock has been taken in this

is said, aggregate in round numbers \$42,500,000.

How much of the stock has been taken in this market and by whom, and how much in London, must be a matter of conjecture. The syndicate bagan by a first purchase outright of 150,000 shares at 120, with an oution of calling 100,000 more at the same price. This ception was specific of the public at 130. About two weeks ago the syndicate gave notice that it had withdrawn from saie the shares it had on hand, reported to be about 70,000 shares, and at about the same time an additional 100,000 were taken from Mr. Vanderbilt. A few days ago the managers of the syndicate informed a few capitalists and bankers in this city, Boston, and London that, it would entertain proposals for the purchase of the entire amount of its holding at 130 and one per cent, added for expenses. The subscriptions of twenty-one bankers and investors aggregated in round numbers. 140,000 shares. Jay Gould is said to have subscripted for 50,000 shares, The syndicate and about 111,000 shares, which were allotted pro rata among the subscribers. Among the twenty-one are Jay Gould, Russell Sag. Cyrus W. Field, William L. Scatt, L. von Hoffman, Prince & Whitely, Rush, Lock & Co., Hatch & Foote, and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, Many of the purchasers are members of the syndicate, but in the former capacity they can be considered a syndicate only so far as uniting to buy the stock, for deliveries will be made to them individually to the amount of about eighty per cent, of their subscriptions. It is understood that a settlement will be had with Mr. Vanderbilt on Monday, and that the amount of about eighty per cent, of their subscriptions. It is understood that a settlement will be had with Mr. Vanderbilt on Monday, and that the amount of about eighty per cent, of their subscriptions. It is understood that a settlement will be had with Mr. Vanderbilt on Monday, and that the amount of about eighty per cent, of their subscriptions. It is understood that a settlement will be had with the gross carning of the

mated at two and a half millions. The expense account must in comparison appear triffing.

ENFORCING THE EXCISE LAW

Lingston's Excise Board Restricting the Sale of Liquor in that City. KINGSTON, April 6 .- An official meeting of

he Board of Excise of this city was held yes-

terday afternoon and last night. Every hotel iconse now in force expires at the close of the present month, and this meeting was to take ection relative to the granting of licenses on May 1. Last year seventy-seven hotels were licensed in this city, sixth-sevenths of them in direct conflict with the requirements of the Excise law. This list of seventy-seven was revised this afternoon, and all the Board determined to reliceuse were the Mansion House, the Eagle Hotel, Hauver's Hotel, Washington Hall, Peter Frickle, Shaick, Tiencken, Osterhoudt, Sherer, and P. J. Osterhoudt. It is, however, barely possible that one or two more may be licensed, but at the most the list will not ex-By some obtuse process of reasoning many capitalists of this city hold the national Democracy responsible for the desolation now being caused in the fairest portion of Lousiana by three large crevases. Others loudy express themselves as disguisted with the Democratic Senators toward settling the Kellegg case. For such reasons a leader of a powerful wing of the Democratic party, known as the Citizens Association, which cast over twelve thousand votes in this city in the last State election, declared vesterday that whomseever the Democratic expressions are having such effect that I am told by a prominent campaign manager of 1876, a high State efficial, and others, that they consider, in the event of Grant's nomination, that Louisiana, with her forty thousand Democratic majority, will be a doubtful State.

THE G.18 WAR ENDED.

All the City Companies Combine to Advance the Price of Gas.

It was announced in the financial column of The Sun on Wednesday that the negotialisms for peace, which have been going on for some time between the gas companies of this city, were on the verge of a successful result, and that the price of gas would soon be advanced. cond a dozen. A limited number of beer licenses

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I saw a etter in Tox Sus from George R Cather of Ashville letter in Tus Sus from George R Cather of Ashville.

Als, supporting Prof Proctor's notion in regard to the
way planets obtain their moons. Now, I will not estatent
that Prof Proctor and Mr. Cather are not right about the
way that means come into existence. Way that means come into existence.

Temporal that Prof. Proctor was arong in saying that the most shall not revolve around the earth.

"Urania," who came to Prof. Proctor's assistance on that subject, attempted to show to higher mathematics that the Processor was right. He worked out the problem, but it only went to prove that the most different processors around the earth. And I can give the reasons why has demonstration apparting theory.

DEWING, April 5.

Head Off the King Plotters.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: Now that New York with the Tweed fling and Philadelphia with its Kemble Ring have been shown how really weak and cowardly the games of thieves are, and how unable to cowardly the games of this vessions are and thow unable to with stand the resolution and re-resident attacks of even a lew fromed men, is it not be saided to frome that the Ring theores, the construct closters, the winske focusion rather, and the whole game of corrections whose maker the figures of re-wardless drawn with a third term, are done all they can be get a unified season of easy agrees to the Frequency, may be headed off? Perhaps it is too much for hope that they will all be not before all, not be easy worth by justiff we do not bely our selves counting to keep lifent from earrying out their plans for plancker. E. U.

Light from East New York.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My theory It is briefly this: The six days are twenty four-hour days, in each of which a new law of creative energy was spoken into being and operation. Between each of those days a period of time-as many millions of years as someocodemasts—may be inserted. These periods are moreful Scenation, but not contradicted. During them the law spoken into being on the creation day was allowed to do the week. This view solves all differenties.

East New York, April 2. Koskey.

A Hint to Women who Sew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. As so To this faithful of this seven establishments of this city is done by women, including the making of vests and pantalisms, permit me to surgest that these tailor-esses or sewing women organize a Concerative Tailoring and Sewing Somety, get a prace of business, and innice and report partnersh and shirts at homilar prices. The lieve they would do well, and by better commensate than they now are.

The Clerks of the City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: The sug-TO THE RIDITOR OF THE SUN-SU. The Sug-sestion of The SUN correspondent "Law Clerk," to form a Clerk's Projective Association, is a good one, and one which I hope will be acted upon by clerks in general, so some as the association is started I will be one of the flect to bin It.

Assumed Clerks. NEW YORK, April 6.

The Knight of the White Feather. O Blaine! O Blaine! in piping times of peace

With Brigadiers you dared to fight And, like the boy who chused a flock of geese, You put them all to flight.

Why are you slient now, most stalwart Knight? Has your ambition had a fail? Why have you just your warnke appetite? Why do you sing so small? You fought a shadow valuantly and well-

The shadow stands, the struggle ends; But now your fees most bitter and most fell Are those who were your friends. No ghostly shadows now appal your sight, But stern, uncompromising facts

Which, it your valor's true, you ought to fight With ununtless words and acts. Surrender now is death, as well you know. For, when the third jerm buries reign. Your head belongs to your intersect for,

And then-good by to Blaine! Boldly arise! Throw off the hateful chain Speak out if not for liberty, for Blaine,

And let the people hear!

Dangerous-A cold at this season. Use Brenchine freely and you avoid season option and preumonia, - dds.

SUNBEAMS.

-In 1879 247,315 acres of public land were

-A vigilance committee flogged a thief at Sullivan, Ind., and the latter has recovered \$500 mages in a civil suit

-Two boys at Grand Island, Neb., were successful in making their father bolieve they were burglars, and he shot one of them dead.

-Upon the invitation of Sir Frederick Legation, Mr. Bret Harte will respond to the toast of "Liberature" at the Royal Academy banquet, London,

-Prof. Vennor says that May and the first half of June will be cold and wet, and that after that there will be clear and very dry weather until the end of the year. -About one-fifth of the Italian vineyards

were affected by the severe frosts, but the injury is not irreparable, and the prospect is now somewhat better than was at first anticipated. The Russian Geographical Society con-

templates is saint, in concert with the other scientific societies of Russia, a descriptive work on Siberia, in view of the approaching tercentenary of the occupation of the -The municipal authorities of Berlin have nder consideration plans for an elevated railroad across

that capital, to be worked by electricity, and a specia commission of engineers and architects have been com seioned to report upon it. The ancient superstition that it is unlucky to wear black at a wedding appears to be dying a natural death in Regland. That it is utterly disregarded

by the guests is proved by the number of black sating, velvets, and brocades worn at recent weddings. -The following advertisement appeared the other day in a London newspaper: "A lady of post-tion and fortune desires to share her very elegant and luxurious home with one person of corresponding mexica. Vague and inexplicit, impecuations, or obscure person

-The Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave a supper on the micht of March 25 to about 130 costernish-gers and their wives at Hanbury street spiraliseds, in connection with a costerningers' hencit and loan clab-of which she is patroness. The Baroness, who presided, addressed her guests. The costermorger, she said, was a necessity of modern times, and, taken as a whole, he was a respectable and respected member of the community.

—A Madrid musician, offended by a fellow

quite un-less."

planist, challenged him to play the plane with him soul either of them should be compelled by fatteue to denst The duel lasted forty-eight hours without either antage-nist resting or taking the slightest neurishment. One of them played, among other pieces, the "Miscrete," from "Trovatore," over 150 times, and was beginning it again, then he fell dead from exhaustion. The other is on the - Hartmann, the Nihilist refugee, is by

occupation an engraver and designer, excelling in the latter capacity. He is about 43 years of age, of middle neight, curly black hair, clean shaved, and bronzed com pleaton. Lake many Russians, he is an accomplished inquist, and of manners so agregable that, though the son of a swincherd from one of the Hallie provinces, he was received in good society in Paris, where he pene trated by accident, keeping his real position a secret.

—Anti-tobacconists will find comfort and

arguments in the fact that Paristan physicians are, with hardly an exception, leagued against the weed, which urther fact that most of the long-lived, tough old Freachmen never smoked. Thiers, Guizot, Cremieux, Raspell, and Compte Benott-PAzy, who recently died full of years, with unimpaired mental faculties, were all non emokers; and so are Dulaure and Barthelemy St. Hillaire eter Huzo and Etienne Araco.

On March 16, at Prague, in the presence

of the Governor of Bonemia, the Prince Archbishop Car-llual von Schwarzenburg and other personages, were sidesimily disinterred the remains of St. famous Rejectiveline menk and Bishop of Prague, whe was killed to the tenth century while endeavoring to convert the Pagan Prussians. His body was taken by the Polish King Bole slas to Guesen, whence the Duke of Bo nemia, Breuslay I, brought it among his trophics, after a exurpaign against the Poles, to Prague. The coffin bore the date 1346. It has been conveyed to the Cathedral, and placed in the reliquary.

—The admirers of Marshal MacMahon

will be sorry to hear that he is in pecuniary difficulties. A few weeks ago a great part of the furniture of the Paris residence of the ax-President was said by auction. The property disposed of included several valuable paintings and some rare old furniture of the Louis Quatorze period. The auction was largely attended, and from every mouth, without distinction of party, there fell expressions of respectful sympathy with the old soldier who neither it the army nor as chief of the State had ever turned a

-With respect to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenze, the Russian savant, M. Stephani, has expressed pointons which have attracted considerable attention in Germany. The learned academician by no means disputes the great antiquity of many of the originated with the barbarians who invaded Greece is the third century B. C., and made the ritudel of Aga the tombs partly with such ancient relies of an earlier

-The Right Hon, Robert Lowe tells his have fairly wern out their old principles. Almost all the exclusive and involues anoqualities in which their soul delighted are gone. The proveription of Someolinformats, Catholics, and Jew's, rotten boroughs, the corpora-tions, laws for cristing artificial game, the first charge, tion by strantating the variety of the people to incressed interest me and recars with the other powers of Etc.

almost everything may be lost -It cannot be denied that Lord Beaconsfield is a man whose library fame vies with his oratorical tramsphs. Norcover, all his published works are oratorical even to dangerous limits. A supreme genus barely saves him from the ridiralous. Many pages might be quoted from his works in which the oratonical passion carries him much nearer bathos than it would be safe for an ordinary man to go. At best the luxurance of the orator makes a tangled web of many of his passages. The scatenees are as a rule, top-heavy. The sharpness, point, and polish which characterize the souteness of Thackeray are absent. His style is looke, florid, and occasionally weak-Kineed. We after hear praises of his originality and vi-surity, but no one would suggest him as a model of life

-On the last night of the sitting of the last Parilament in Kolland, there arese a tall, erect figure, slight and sincey, but scarcely limit with the the six cays creation is the only moons that rotains weight of eights two years, who, announcing that he is this continuous that he was "on the brink of the grave," warned the house was "on the brink of the grave," warned the house while he lived not maker, as Lord Beaconsheld had done in his manufeste, insoft fretand. This tail old man, with flowing white hair and beard and hery ever was the O'fforman Mahom, who, as he said, represented Clare fifty years ago in Cartifornic, and Rights after, and had been a free-enter and visionitable Capitals in far away countries on wa and hind. Lord Beaconshe'd had trad denon the tail of the cost of the martial patriareh, and the spirit of the famous disclist broke, out in every sentence. At the close the leavant slightly touched on the ridiculous when like Silas Werg, he " broke into poetry."

> -A thorough investigation of every poron of the Winter Palace, in St. Petersburg, boxing at length been completed, and the police authorities having satisfied themselves that no danger of another attemp on the Caxes life within the walls of his town residence is at present to be apprenended, he now results in the palace again, sleeping, however, in a different apartment every night. The life actually led by the Russian Spiperor in his magnificent abode is pitiably dismal. No nourishment, either sold or liquid, that has not been tasted in his presence by some official personage ever passes his first Mishath is examined every morning by the medical officers of his household before he vectors. to use it, and he selden approaches a slove of a fire place, lest some explosive material, concealed minor the fuel, should have been secretly introduced retail. Being he retires to rest, his bedroom and dressing come as well as the aparting its contiguous to them, on the riper and lower floors, are submitted to a eigenvaluations of the B. S. Majesty appears extremely nervous, takes no interest in State business, and exhibits indifference to the unitary de-tails which heretology constituted his faverity secretical.

> -Just two numbered and sixteen years ago the Dutchman, Van Vlaming, croising about the India't Ocean in latitude 37 degrees by seconds south, longitude 77 degrees 38 seconds east, come upon a south volcam? island four miles in length from north to south, and about two miles broad from east to west. From the spointy and persons hillow parts of the lessons south rivers flowed extended to the seat, forming a large nateral basin or harbor, some thousand feet in width, with an opening from the ocean two sundred feet wide. Sieca hills encompassed the finther, running down beneath the surface of the safe water to a central forth of un hundred and seventy four feet, and only through the comparatively narrow gate could ships enter, for a about the glosmy island the coust was inoccessive v bounters of treatments promise and damage is strained of taxa. Close to the entrance of this natural part short sentined a rocky pyramid filled with very of monitary of volcanic glass, faller than the London Monomo et. The remnant of the Titame are erects stand under a between Managascar and Australia, and is new on hel Crows Island. It has been a more of retage on several occasions for shipwrecked sailors.